from the band and gies clubs. The speaker apologized for appearing unannounced and for his bad voice, the result of a severe sold and much stentorian service at the Columbus tounion during the past week. Despite these drawbacks, powever, he delivered a most stirring and powerful speech, an hour and a half in length, in which he arraigned the Democratic party for false pretenses, ridiculous blunders and unre-deemed promises. He exposed the brazen hypocrisy of Colonel Matson, proving that he is a better friend to Grover Cleveland than to any Union veteran, living or dead. He showed that the solid South was for free trade while in rebellion against the government, and that the same issue is the real cause of its pres-ent solidity. The Northern tail of the Southern bloodhound still wags in sympathy, as i did during the dark days of war. The eloquent New Yorker was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at the conclusion of his speech a hundred or more veterans and citizens took him by the hand and bade him welcome. He left for Indianapolis on the even-

Demolished by Chapman Harris.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Madison, Sept. 18 .- "Elder J. Allan Ross," who spoke for the Democrats in this city last night, is said to be a son of the late Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and is something of an orator. His speech, however, was a batch of stereotyped platitudes that have been hashed up and rehashed for years about the Republicans not giving the negro his share of the offices. He justified the barbarous treatment of blacks by the Southern whites, and the general purpose of his speech was to sow dissension among col-ored Republicans. The venerable Rev. Chapman Harris was present, and at the conclusion of Ross's remarks he rose and in a few terse sentences completely demolished the argument of the first speaker. Mr. Harris said he knew "The Republicans and Democrats have not done right always, but what have the Democrats done for colored people? They promise what they will do-but they may build—build of gold—they may build of silver and of precious stones, but they never could have built at all if the Republicans had not laid the foundation. Mr. Turner says that after twenty years of education we are only able to hold positions of janitors. But who gave us any education at all? Who opened the schools for us? Who made us all we are at least, who laid the foundation? It was God who did it all, but we must remember the instruments He used and stand united."

Senator Voorhees at Monticello. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, Sept., 18 .- Senator Voorhees spoke here to-day to a spiritless, despondent crowd of about 400, fully one-third of whom were Republicans, There was no enthusiasm, either in the speaker the audience. The notice of his had been posted for weeks, but the meeting is considered by both Democrats and Republicans a complete faiture. His
speech, as usual, consisted of vindictive denunciation
and demagogy of the ward-politician style. He declared that Mr. Cleveland and himself were in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and asserted that he had ione more for the soldiers than any ten Senators in the United States Senate. He compared the protected industries of this country with the old slaveholders of the South, and declared that their fight for protection would terminate in their utter ruin and loss of everything, as did the slaveholders' fight for the maintenance of slavery. He indorsed the Mills bill as far as it went, and said it was only a step in the right direction; that he was in favor of other bills of a like nature, and assured his audience that such legislation would soon follow if their party was successful in this election. He declared that the tariff did not protect the wage-workers and that they would fare better if it were taken off.

Jeffersonville Colored Republicans.

Louisville CourierJournal. There is considerable animosity existing among the colored Republicans on account of their treatment by their white brothers. The blacks, contrary to the usual custom, are not allowed to form the main part of the campaign parades, and they believe that this is doing them an injustice. After considerable effort a colored company of sixteen men was organized and uniformed by Captain Slaughter. They have been having nightly drills to perfect them for the first big turn-out. When this came, last Friday night, Capt. Slaughter's command was not given a place in the procession, which made them very mad. There is also an impression that their share of campaign funds is not being given to them.

Mr. Slaughter, in a letter to the editor of the Journal, says there is no truth in the foregoing statement.

Charles F. Gritlia at Goodland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOODLAND, Sept. 18 .- The Republican meeting at this place last evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, proved a great success. The gathering was a large one, composed of both ladies and gentlemen, assembled from the counties of Newton. Jasper and Benton, who, for more than an hour and a balf, sitting in the chilly open air, dressed in their winter wraps, were enthusiastic listeners to an able address by the Secretary of State, Hon. Chas. F. Griffin. He discussed both the national and State issues in a manner highly entertaining, as well as instructive, to his appreciative audience. All feel that the cause of Republicanism has been greatly advanced by his coming.

W. D. Foulke at Spiceland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPICELAND, Sept. 18 .- Hon. W. D. Foulke, of Richmond, spoke here last night on the political issues of the day. Hoover's large hall was well filled to hear him. His speech was one of the ablest yet delivered here, and showed up the bogus reform President and administration in their true light. He treated the temperance question in a practical way, and third-party men say his specth is bard to get around. Mr. Foulke is a great favorite with the Spiceland people. The campaign work being done here is certainly making many votes for the Republican party. Converts from the third party still come. We are also gaining from the

Mr. Zinc Stands by His Colors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Sept. 18 .- John R. Zine has been a lifelong and prominent Democrat, residing in LaGro township, this county. Recently he became convinced that it was his duty to support Harrison and Morton, and accordingly so announced himself. Since this announcement Zine has been constantly bully-ragged by his late political associates, which has only made him the more ardent in his new faith. Yesterday he raised a magnificent Harrison and Morton pole in front of his residence. There was a large crowd present, which was ably addressed by Speaker Sayre, of

Wants to Bet on Harrison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Sept. 18 .- Cassius Herren, a resident of Roll P. O., this county, has eighty acres of land, worth \$40 an acre, which he desires to wager as follows: Forty seres against a like amount of operty or money, that General Harrison will carry Indiana this fall, and the balance against its equiva-lent in money that Harrison and Morton will be elected President and Vice-president, respectively, this fall. Mr. Herren means business, and is willing to accomodate all comers.

Pole-Raising in Jackson County. Special to the Indianapolis Journes.

SCOTTSBURG, Sept. 18 .- Yesterday afternoon about 300 persons assembled at the farm residence of William Davis, in the lower end of Vernon township, Jackson county, and raised a Harrison and Mor-ton pole 103 feet high. The Crothersville Band and glee club were in attendance. The Republicans of that township are hard at work, and are gaining many accessions from the Democratic ranks.

A. C. Ranken at Worthington. Special to the Indianapolis Journat.

WORTHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- A grand Republican meeting was held at the wigmam last night. There were 2,000 people present. There were delegations from all parts of the county. Hon. A. C. Ranken, of Pennsylvania, delivered a three hours' speech, mostly on the tariff question. Such enthusiasm was never before witnessed here. The speech was a masterly effort and convincing in argument. Even Democrats seemed to enjoy the meeting.

Young Ladies' Republican Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, Sept. 18 .- The young Republicans of this city and county are taking unusual interest in politics this campaign and are effecting much good for their party. A young ladies' club of 115 members has been organized here. All are stanch Repubfitted out in uniforms will present a pleasing appear-

Lozier at Plainfield.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PLAINFIELD, Sept. 18 .- John H. Lozier addressed the most enthusiastic Republican meeting to-night ever held in this city. He presented the temperance question in a manner that opened the eyes of some of the third-party brethren in this community. His songs were appreciated, and he was applauded through-

General Fairchild at Delphi.

Special to the Indianapolts Journal. DELPHI, Sept. 18 .- General Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, addressed a large audience at this place this evening. A large number of old soldiers turned out to greet their old comrade in arms.

Political Scraps.

The Republicans of Milton, Ind., will raise a pole to-day 264 feet high. An attempt was made to break up a Republican procossion yesterday at Clay City by certain persons, but the effort was a failure.

John Cline, a life-long Democrat of Columbus and one of the best local political workers that party had, has publicly announced himself for the entire Republican ticket and for Gen. Benjamin Harrison especially. He states that he cannot vote with a party

Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 18 .- The election of officers for the ensuing term of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows, now in session in this city, took place to-day. The only changes made were the elec-tion of General Underwood, of Kentucky, present deputy grand sire, to the position of grand sire, and Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C., to the position of deputy grand sire. The parade this afternoon was

MR. CARLISLE ON TAXATION

Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky District Honor Him with a Renomination,

And He Delivers a Speech in Which He Argues the Tariff Issue from the Standpoint of President Cleveland and Mr. Mills.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The session of the Democratic congressional convention of the Sixth Kentucky district to-day, in Covington, was an interesting occasion. The crowd was far beyond the limits of accommodation, although there was no shadow of doubt as to the action of the convention. Mr. Mark Gray, of Grant county, Kentucky, placed John G. Carlisle in nomination, and Mr. Theodore Hallam made an eloquent speech seconding the motion. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm, and when Mr. Carlisle appeared there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes. Mr. Carlisle said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention-I scarcely know in what terms to thank the Democracy of this district for its action to-day. Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress in this hall, and since then the Democracy of this district has chosen me six times in succession to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States. No man could be insensible to such devotion on the part of his friends. and I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel most profoundly my sense of gratitude and obligation to you and the people whom you represent. [Cheers.] I accept your nomination, and shall endeavor to meet as many of you as possible between this and the election, although my duties at Washington prevent me from giving much attention to my own district. I not only accept your nomination, gentlemen, but I indorse to the fullest extent the resolutions you have just adopted except that part of them that relates to me personally. [Applause.]
The great question before this country is the question of federal taxation. Is makes but little difference

whether I am elected to Congress or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next House of Representatives should be Democratic, [ap-plause] and that the next President should be a Democrat also. [Cheers.] The two political parties have nominated their candidates and made formal declaration of their principles, and you will be called upon, next November, to decide between them. The Republican party has chosen as its standard bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer of Indianapolis, ble President who now fills the chair, the man who has brought the administration back to the ways of the Constitution and given to this people a clean, conservative and faithful administration of the law. [Cheers.] With him they have associated Mr. Thurman [cheers] who for many long years has been the best and truest representative of our Western Democracy. But it is not, gentlemen, my purpose to make a speech. Many of you want to return to your homes on the afternoon train, and many of you are anxious for your dinner. I want to call your attention, though, to the overwhelming importance of the great question which is now presented for the decision of the people, and I congratu-late you on the fact that at last, after many long years of struggle, we have got this question fairly and squarely before the people. [Cheers.] It is declared in the Democratic platform that unnecessary taxation

is unjust taxation, and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was in-augurated, on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute books laws passed by Republican Congresses, under which there was being annually collected from the people nearly \$100,000,000 in excess of the actual necessities of the government. He found a large surplus accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the government, except about \$196,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struggled in the House of Representatives to secure a reduction of this enormous burden on the people, and have pre-dicted that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public treasury to such an extent as to paralyze all the business enter-prises of the country and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them. We were not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt, as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility rested upon us, in some measure, at least, to see if it could not be remedied. We failed. The money went on accumulating in the treasury at the rate of ten millions per month, and is still accumula-

ting at that rate. The Secretary of the Treasury told me, just before I left the city of Washington, that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, over and above the expenses of the government, was \$11.000,000. At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars, every day and night, the money of the people, money which they need in their business, is being poured into the public treasury, where it is not needed. [Cheers.] To reheve the treasury from this enormous amount and to prevent disaster to the business of the country the administration is compelled to purchase the outstanding bonds of the government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months \$1,000,000 of these bonds have been bought at a premium on the 4 per cents of some twenty five to twenty-eight cents on the dollar and on the four-and-a-halfs of six. seven and eight cents, so that the bondholder is, by reason of the unfortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left, taking from the people millions and millions of dollars in excess of the amount which his bligation calls for, and our friend Mr. Harrison, in his recent letter of acceptance, says that this process should go on and the money should continue to be paid to the boudholders. Mr. Sherman, the former Secretary of the Treasury, takes substantially the same ground, and criticises in a harsh manner the action of the present administration in depositing a part of this money in national banks, so that it can be loaned to the people and go thus into the channels of trade. The records of the department will sustain the statement that while Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he had at one time in a single national bank more money than this administration has to-day

in all the national banks of the United States.

Now, the great question you are to decide is

[Cheers.]

whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely, or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party reduction of the revenue by increasing the taxes. [Applause and laughter.] It declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whisky rather than surrender any part of the protective system. The proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pockets as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself. [Applause.] In addition to the facts that this system of taxation is imposing enormous and unnecessary burdens upon the people, that it has accumulated in the treasury large sums of money which ought to be in the hands of those who earn it by their labor and skill, it is the pasrent of earn it by their labor and skill, it is the pasrent of trust and combination, and conspiracy to control products and prices of the necessary articles which the people are compelled to use. When I see Mr. Blaine, who seems to be the mouth-piece of the Republican party, has given quasi-indorsement, at least, to these monopolies, I believe that when a man at tends his own funeral he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession. [Laughter.] But it seems Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilege. [Applause.] Mr. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people, in the face of the platform of his party, in the face of the declarations of his political friends on the stump, and neighbors, that these trusts are private affairs, in which the President nor anybody else has any particular right to inferfere. [Applause and laughter.] Why, friends, larceny is a private affair—a very pri-Why, friends, larceny is a private affair—a very private affair [laughter]; and yet it is not supposed improper to interfere with it by law. The highwayman who meets you on the public road and demands your money or your life is engaged in the transaction of a private enterprise, but still the law takes cognizance of his act, and punishes it as a crime. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, Mr. Blaine has not been occupying a very good position from which to view the in-terests of the American workingman, farmer, or con-sumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's coach, as it bowled sumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's coach, as it bowled along with its liveried outriders over the hills of Scotland, is not a good place from which to look at the interests of America. [Applause.] Nor are the festal halls of Cluny Castle a very good point, either. [Applause.] Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or stay abroad—one or the other. [Cheers.] Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring men of the land, he would have a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have diving and wining with the aristocracy of Enhave dining and wining with the aristocracy of Eu

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does impose enormous burdens on the consumers of the country, the wages of our laborers must be maintained; therefore high rates of taxation must be continued. If I had the time I think I could show to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid man within the sound of my voice that the wages of labor are no more affected by the rates of duties upon imported goods than the yield of corn to the acre on your farm is affected by it. [Applause.] And one of the chief benefits of the system, in the estimation of Mr. Harrison, is the fact that the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's money is taken away from him without his knowledge, some malicious people call it stealing. [Applause.] I will not however, apply that term to the process by which the government of the United States abstracts this enormous sum of money from the pockets of the people who earn it and puts it in the public treasury, or the pockets of some one else, but I will say that it is the most dangerous form of taxation that could be devised [cheers], because it makes the people less vigilant of the expenditures of the public money, and lulls them to sleep while their substance is taken away. [Applause.] Under a direct-tax law you would not sub-mit to it a single day, and the man who went to Congress from any single congressional district of the

House again. [Cheers.]
I have said, gentlemen, that the system of taxation is continued on the ground that it increases the rates of wages of the American laborer. There are two or three facts which show conclusively that this argument is not sound. In the first place, it is a conceded fact that there is as much difference between the rates of wages paid in this country to laborers engaged in the same occupation in different parts of the country as there is between the difference of the average rate of wages paid here and in European countries, and yet the same tariff law prevails throughout the whole United States. [Applause.]

United States, Democrat or Republican, who failed to cast his vote in favor of the reformation of such a

system of taxation would never see the halls of the

You will find by an examination of the labor statistics that from 50 to 60, and in some cases even as high as 100 per cent, more is paid for labor in the same occupation in Chicago than is paid in New York or Philadelphia. If the tariff regulates wages, I submit that the rates of wages would be the same, would be uniform in the same occurations throughout the United States under the Lame tariff. [Applause.] Another fact is that the greatest difference between the rates of wages paid here and the rates paid in European countries is found in those occup tons which nobody pretends can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick masons, teamsters, railroad employes, steamboat employes, and the rates of wages paid to the same classes of workingmen in Europe, than there is between the rates of wages here in your mills and cotton factories and the rates of wages paid in the same industries in Europe. The rates of wages paid in this country, too, in the unprotected industries are larger, on the average, than the rates of wages paid in this country in the protected industries, and the difference between them, in the one case, and those paid in Europe, in the other case, is still plainer—much plainer. Another fact is that since 1846, when the English corn laws were repealed, and what our Republican friends ca'l free-trade England entered on free trade, the rates of wages have increased from 50 to 75, and evan as high as 100 per cent. in some occupations. Can we trace that increase in this country during the same time! Another fact is that the rates of wages in the me-chanical and manufacturing ind stries of the United States increased far more during what is called the free-trade period, from 1850 to 1860, than they have ever since that time. [Cheers.] I simply state these facts, without going into argument to prove them. I can produce abundant and overwhelming testimony. from laboring men, from manufacturers, from testimony given before investigating committees in the House, to prove the truth of every statement I have

made upon this subject. [Applause.]

But they say if you reduce these fluties this country will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap goods, and all our manufacturing and mechanical industries will be ruined. Why, gentlemer, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Liverpool to New York it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country caries in one year. If all the Cunard vessels plying between Boston and New York and European ports were to be employed it would require them twenty-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the Penn-sylvania railroad carries in a year. [Applause.] And yet these gentlemen expect a sensible man to believe that a reduction of the taxation on the people will close up all our manufacturing establishments, and compel people to rely alone upon foreign products for the necessaries of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1860, when we had low tariff, our mannfacturing and mechanical industries prospered as never before; and not only that, but the great agricultural interest of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity and its purity, prospered along with them. The farmer, the agricultural laborer, is the man who suffers most under

Mr. Frye, of Maine, a distinguished member of the Blaine, made a speech in that body on the 23d of last January, in which he said that he had re son to believe, after making a personal investigation of this question of labor and prices of commodities, that bacon and pork, beef, flour, butter and cheese, was as cheap in this country as they were in Europe. That is to say, the commodities that the farmer produces, and is compelled to to sell, are as cheap here as they are in the pauper-labor countries of Europe. This is the testimony of a Republican Senator given in the United States Senate, after a personal visit to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer is compelled to buy? Are they as cheap here as in Europe! No. You are subjected upon every one of them, if they are imported, to an average tax of 47 1-10 per cent., and on the rest the manufactnrer has the opportunity to add the same percentage to his price, and in many cases he does it in the name American labor, professedly in the interest of American industry and to promote the good of the American people, because he says that you must encourage these industries and give employment to as many laborers as possible. Why, my farmer friend, if you should be returning home from the store with a wagon load of goods, purchased for the use of your family with the proceeds of the sale of your crops, and some man met you on the public highway and declared that he intended to seize that wagon-load of goods and burn them on the ground, you might be ikely to protest, and to want to know the reason. You would be astonished if that man should tell you: "I am a great public benefactor. I intend to do this in the interests of American labor and manufactures, because if I destroy these goods which your family must have you will be compelled to employ more labor to produce more crops to buy these goods over again, and the manufacturers who made them will be required to employ more labor to produce the goods for you. "I am here, says this man, "to promote the interests of American abor and American industry. I am a protectionist. [Applause.] This is a fair illustration of the principle which underlies this system of taxation. No man objects to a rate of taxation, whether it be by the general government, or State or municipal governments, necessary to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper and legitimate expenses of public administration, but when the tax drummer has taken from the people a sufficient amount of their earnings to accomplish this purpose he should take his hand out of their pockets. [Cheers.] That is the Democratic doctrine, and the whole Democratic doc-

trine. [Applause.]
Free trade! It concedes the right and duty of the government to raise by taxation, in some form or other, a sufficient amount of money to defray all expeuses and meet all honest obligations, but it coucedes likewise that the settled policy of the government is to raise a large portion of its revenue by duties on imports, but we protest that the people shall have cheaper clothing and agricultural implements before they get cheap whisky and cheap to-bacco. [Cheers.] The Republican platform, on the contrary, declares that they will repeal the whole in-ternal revenue system rather than surrender any part of the protective system. Now, the duty on sugar is a part of the protective system. The high duty upon woolen goods and cotton goods, and upon steel and iron, is a part of the protective system. The true meaning of the Republican platform is that it will repeal the tax on whisky, beer and cigars, and cigarettes and cheeroots, but it will repeal no part of the duty upon articles I have mentioned. Are the people ready to indorse that dostrine! [Cries of "No."] Would you rather have cheap clothing and cheap agricultural implements than cheap whisky and tobacco? Would you rather that your family and yourself should have cheaper and better clothing and agricultural imple-ments, and medicine, and books, and cheaper and better cooking utensils and furniture, and material to supply your homes, than cheap whisky, or beer, or tobaccof Mr. Harrison says they will retain the entire protection system and do away with the internal revenue taxes rather than sacrifice the protection system or any part of it. It is very adroit, but the time will soon come when the Republican party will be compelled to choose between the total repeal of the internal tax and the reduction of duties on imported goods. He goes further, does Mr. Harrison, and specifies the oleomargarine tax as one which need not be repealed. He would rather repeal the entire tax on whisky than take off the duty on imported articles, except articles the like of which are not produced here. Mr. Cleveland [cheers] in his letter of acceptance puts the case on this point in the strongest possible light. He asks what relief this will afford to the plain, common people of the land. How many of you are there, gentlemen, who are in the habit of purchasing and using in your family articles of foreign production, the like of which are not produced in this country! A very few of you; yet these are the ar-ticles upon which the Republican platform pledges to take off the tax; the things which are produced

abroad, and which are also produced here, the tax to remain on, so that you who use large quantities of these articles must continue to pay high prices, while the only tax to come off foreign imports is the tax ou these things which are not produced here and lux-I said I would not make a speech. I have not kept my word very strictly. [Cries or "Go ahead."] It is true that I did not attempt to make an argument, but simply to state some propositions which I think the people ought to take into consideration, and which I am sure they will take into consideration this cam-paign. I look forward, gentlemen, to the ides of November for the achievement of one of the grandest Democratic victories ever witnessed in this country. [Uproarous cheers and applause.] I know that if the intelligent and honest men of this country will take up this question of federal taxation unbiased by political prejudice, unawed by political power, they will give a just and righteous decision, and Cleveland cheers] and Thurman [cheers] will be elected by a majority much larger than that which secured the presidency for us in 1884. [Prolonged cheers and applause.] This administration by its prudent and conservative course, by its honest and faithful execution of the law in all parts of the country, has removed all the apprehensions of danger and disaster which seemed to prevail in the minds of some of our opponents four years ago. No man can say that the affairs of the people and the affairs of the government are not as secure in the hands of the great national Democratic party as in the hands of any other political party that ever exist-ed in this country. [Loud cheering.] This is our country as well as the country of our Republican friends. [Cheers.] We have as much interest in its greatness, in its glory, as they can possibly have, and, no matter what may befall us as a political party, we will stand hereafter, as we have stood in the past, through disaster and defeat, steadily and firmly by the principles which we believe to be right, and for the best interests of the people. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Steamship News. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 .- Arrived: The Queen, from

BREMEN, Sept. 18 .- Arrived: Ocean, from New QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18 .- Arrived: Alaska, from PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 .- Arrived: Nederland, NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived: Fulda, from Bremen; Crystal, from Leith and Dundee. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- Passed the Lizard: Swiftzerland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; Averley, Efficient, Wangates and Weser, all from Baltimore, respectively for Dunkirk, Rouen, Havre and Bremen. Arrived: Prussian Monarch, from New York.

The Switchmen,

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18 .- At to-day's session commit tees were appointed, with instructions to report tomorrow, and the remainder of the secret session was devoted to discussion of the welfare of the order, principally the question of federation with the locomotive engineers and firemen and brakemen. It was the view of a majority that it would be in poor taste for the youngest order to propose a plan of federation, and it is understood a resolution will be adopted favoring the federation scheme, and a committee will be appointed with power to enter into

such an agreement. The Price of Nails. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Western cut-nail manufacturers met here to-day and reaffirmed the \$2 card rate and also decided to allow no larger discount than 2 per cent. off for cash.

INDIANA ANDILLINOIS NEWS

Progress of the Coroner's Inquiry as to Killing of Floyd King at Sheridan.

An Evansville Business Man Found Dead on Railway Track-Mounce Tells How He Fought with and Killed Spear-Notes.

INDIANA.

Facts Elicited by the Coroner as to the Killing of King, at Sheridao.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHERIDAN, Sept. 18. - The coroner, this morning, resuming inquest over the body of Floyed King, supposed to have been killed by a southbound train on the Monon on Monday morning, brought out some interesting testimony. It is stated that Cornelius approached two well known citizens here yesterday and wanted them to stand by him, and remarked that he was clear, so far, and that dead men tell no tales. It was also shown that, a few minutes after the train passed, a Mr. Wells, who resides a half square south of the railroad, heard some one pass his house on a run, going toward where Cornelius lives. This, with other testimony, was deemed strong enough to place him under surveillance for the time being. It is expected that the coroner will bind him over to await the action of the grand jury.

Emancipation Celebration.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENSBURG, Sept. 18 .- The twenty-sixth anni. versary of the emancipation of slavery was celebrated to-day. Regular and special trains from all directions were crowded during the forenoon, and the p ople of the surrounding country came in large numbers. Several thousand were on the fair grounds. This afternoon bands from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Shelby-ville and Rushville furnished music, which was sup plemented by the Franklin quartet and an Indianapolis quartet. Mr. Andrew Brocks, of the city High School, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by W. A. Sweeny, of Indianapolis. Miss Hattie Fossett, of Franklin, read the emancipation pro-clamation. Miss Hattie Johnson, of Madison, capti-vated the audience with singing, as did also Hallie L. Brown in her recitation of "The Black Regiment" and "Farewell Brother Watkins." Editor Griffiths, of Indianapolis, then introduced ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, who made an excellent speech, bristling with good points. Rev. Knox, of Indianapolis, closed the afternoon meeting with a brilliant short speech. The English Guards, of Indianapolis, were present and did some fine drilling. Hon. Fred Douglass missed coanection on the railroads and did not arrive until 5:20 P. M. He spoke at the Grand Opera-house at night, however, to a fine Johnson in song. Miss Brown in a variety of recitations, and the other noted persons present.

Found Dead on a Railway Track.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Sept. 18 .- Ira E. Smith, a young coaloil dealer of this city, was found dead this morning near Haubstadt, a station a few miles from this city, on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad. His head had been severed from his shoulders. It is believed by some that he committed suicide by allowing a train to pass over his neck, but others fear he is a victim of foul play. He was a native of Cincinnati, was thirty years old, and had been married six months. He left home last evening to go to an Oddfellows' meeting, and was not seen afterward. The police are at work on the case, and promise some developments very soon.

Attempted Burglary and Arson. TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 18 .- Burglars entered the jewelry house of Sheldon, Swope & Co. last night and attempted to overpower Edward Patterson, who occupies a sleeping-room over the store, in order to force him to give the combination of the safe. Pat terson was awakened when the burglars entered the room and a scuffle ensued, in which one of the thieves used a razor, with which he cut Patterson seventeen times on the arms, breast and neck. Patterson fired five shots at his assailant, who made his escape through the back door. Before leaving the burglars poured kerosene around the safe and in the rubbish in the cellar, and set fire to the building, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Rennion of Veterans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Sept. 18 .- The reunion of the survivors of the Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Fifty-second, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-second, Ninety-third, Onehundred-and-twentieth, and One-hundred-and-fiftyfifth Indiana Volunteers, the Tenth Cavalry and Second Indiana Battery will begin a three days' session in F. F. Crump's grove, two miles north of the city, to-morrow. There is every indication of a large attendance and a pleasant time. A number of noted speakers will be present and deliver addresses. The principal feature of Thursday's session will be a sham battle. Thd veterans are already arriving in large numbers.

Thrown from a Buggy and Killed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

CLAY CITY, Sept. 18 .- C. Rader, Democratic committeemen, while returning from a Republican rally, at Coal City, this evening, accompanied by Henry Smith and William Carlisle, all of whom had been drinking, in attempting to pass a two-horse wagon, heavily loaded, in a very narrow part of the road, were thrown from their buggy on account of its turning over. Rader was instantly killed, a wheel of the wagon passing over his head; Smith was badly hurt and Carlisle came out with a few soratches. Their horse did not run away.

Raided by Crooks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Sept. 18.-This city has been infested for several days past with a gang of burglars and pickpockets, who are plying their nefarious vocation industriously. Visitors to the Democratic demonstration Saturday night were robbed of sums amounting in all to fully \$300. Last night the residence of Fred Volland, a hardware dealer here, was burglarized of a valuable watch.

Minor Notes.

Frederick Stickfort, of Waldron, has filed in the Shelby Circuit Court a suit for \$10,000 damages against the C., I., St. L. & C. railway. He was struck by a passenger train on Aug. 9 and badly hurt. Mrs. Jonathan Hostler, wife of a farmer living five miles east of Huntington, committed suicide on Mon-day by taking Rough on Rats. She had been demented for nearly a year. She was about thirty years of age, and leaves a husband and two young children.

James Mounce Tells the Story of the Killing of Adam Spear.

ILLINOIS.

opecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Sept. 18.-The Piatt county court-house was crowded to-day to hear the testimony of James Mounce, the murderer of Adam Spear, this being the eighth day of the trial. Mounce was on the witness stand some four hours, and gave a detailed account of the shooting. He said he was on his way home from Centerville; when within seventy-five yards of Spear's house he met Mr. Spear, who said "Good evening" twice, but Mounce made no reply. Spear said, "You might as well speak; I know you." Mounce said, "Adam, I don't want you to speak to me." Spear said, "I would not, only for the \$10 you stole," meaning the Ennis order. Spear said, "You ought to be killed," and threw something at Mounce, which he dodged. Mounce continued: "I fell on my knees. When I raised up I saw his pistol in his hand, and threw my hand around on my pistol. As I raised from my knees I saw his pistol; he had it in his hand, and as I rose up we both fired almost at the same time. We were about eight or ten feet apart. I rushed to him and caught his pistol." Here he showed the jury how he caught the pistol of Spear, and how he injured his index finger in the encounter with Spear and his revolver. "After grabbing the pistol," said Mounce, "I struck at him, and he made an effort to grab his pistol from me. In the struggle I fell, but held on to his pistol, and commenced to shoot again. I did not know how many pistols he had. I fired six shots, and he fired one. seven in all. The first and second shots were fired about the same time. I could not tell whether he had been killed or not. It was getting dusk when the shooting occurred. He was on the ground when I left him, with his left hand under him. When I fired the last shot I went in-

Banks and Business Men Swindled. TOLONO, Sept. 18 .- A swindler, as yet unknown,

much affected.

to the timber south of the lane and watched the

growd. I never intended to leave the country."

During his recital he twice shed tears, and was

succeeded in working Bussey's Bank, at Urbana, to the amount of \$2,500; J. W. Helm, of Danville, \$4,500, and Gillett & Balls, \$1,500. By the use of forged bills of lading he secured the payment of drafts of Eastern houses for the above amounts. The drafts bear the name of Kizer Brothers, a well-known grain firm at Hammond, Ill. The signatures are well calculated to deceive. There is no clew to the swindler's identity, and he has disappeared.

Brief Mention.

Prof. S. C. Mars, of Galena, late of the Northwestern University and Garret Biblical Institute, has been elected Professor of English literature at the University of Dakota, Vermillion. Captain Ingalls, of Kankakee, was elected lieuten ant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment Illinois National

Guard at Joliet, Monday, by the officers of the companies, receiving 11 votes to 10 for Major John Heffernan, of Bloomington.

Passenger train No. 42, on the Wabash, collided with a freight, near Fairmount, causing a bad wrock. An unknown man stealing a ride was killed, engineer Brandt, of the passenger, had a leg broken, and postal clerk David Cotterman received severe internal injuries.

Albert Coale, of Nokomis, was brought to Hillsboro on Monday and lodged in jail, charged with as-saulting Ernest Wilson, of the same place, with intent to kill. On Sunday night Coale attacked Wilson with a hnife, injuring him sev rely, and then robbed him of his money and clothes.

The Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers are holding a reunion at Mattoon, and last night the members had the pleasure of listening to a rousing address from Hon. H. J. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, who handled the political issues of the day in a masterly manner. The Forty-first I linois survivors will meet here on Theseday and Friday.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Dr. J. S. Billings Chosen Presiding Officer-An Important Paper by Dr. Samuel Sexton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- A preliminary session of the first triennial meeting of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons was held this afternoon in Grand Army Hall, to raceive the report of the executive committee on its organization. About two hundred members were present at the hour of meeting. Atl o'clock Dr. Wm. Pepper, of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee, called the congress to order and read his report. After stating objects for which the association was formed, he announced that the executive committee had chosen Dr. John Shaw Billings for president, and declared the congress duly organized. Upon assuming charge Dr. Billings read a cablegram of congratulations to the congress from Sir Henry Ackland, the late president of the Medical Council of Great Britain.

After an address of welcome a set of by-laws was adopted. Sessions are to be held triepnially to Washington, participating societies are to elect a member of the executive committee; societies shall pay the congress's expense on a basis of membership.

Each of the eleven sections of specialists constituting the congress held two sessions to-day, and at each session several papers were read and discussed. Among the most important pa-pers read before the American Otological Society was one by Dr. Samuel Sexton, of New York city, on the subject of excision of the drumhead and ossicles for the cure of long standing purulent discharges from the ear. Dr. Sexton said that in the greater number of cases of persistent otorrhea the tympanic attic is the principal seat of disease, and cannot be reached by the many remedies which are so often employed with great freedom before the case is seen by the surgeon. In no other branch of surgery has progress been so slow, or are obselete practices so persistently maintained as in the treatment of the ear. The Doctor said he had been particularly interested in several operations upon the joints, in the New York hospitals. The results of these operations were revelations when compared with those obtained but little over a decade ago. Thus, cases of chronic synovities of the knee joint had been radically treated and cured by removal with the knife of dead structures, and the establishment of drainage. Dr. Sexton said he was, on reflection, very much struck with the analogy the condition these patients afforded to what exists in chronic suppurative disease of the attic of the drum, where we may have chronic inflammation of its muco-periosteal lining, which carries off its walls, and of the ossi cles, together with synovitis of the articular surfaces of the latter, and, as in the knee joint, such imperfect drainage as exists takes place through sinuous outlets. In chronic synovis of the knee-joint the modern surgeon no longer poultices and blisters, but promptly applies the knife for the removal of diseased structures and establishing drainage. A radical cure by the knife seems called for, as in disease of the joints, in cases where the attic offers great obstruction to drainage. Dr. Sexton said, in conclusion, that from his experience he is convinced that there is much to hope from the treatment by excision, and while the ear cannot, under all circumstances, be treated as antiseptically as may be done in the joints, free drainage can generally be insured, which constitutes the main feature of the treatment in chronic suppurative diseases.

In the evening a general session was held, and Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Milwankee, professor of surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago, read

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair; slightly warmer southerly winds. For Lower Michigan-Light showers on the lakes; fair in the interior; slightly warmer in western portion; stationary temperature in eastern portion; south-

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin-Pair, except in eastern portion; light showers; slightly warmer

winds, shifting to southeasterly.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 30.06 56 86 Swest Cloudy. 2 P. M... 30.03 69 55 Swest Cloudy. 7 P. M... 30.05 66 70 Swest Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 70; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 18.

Tem. Total excess or deficiency since Sept. 1 -81 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-678 -4.07

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18. Bar- | Thermometer. | Preter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n Station.

30.06 68 68 84 .... Cloudy New York city ... Buffalo, N. Y..... 30 08 66 Oswego, N. Y.... 30.06 64 Philadelphia, Pa... 30.06 74 60 70 .... Cloudy 62 66 .... Cloudy 70 80 .... Cloudy 54 74 .... Cloudy Lynchburg, Va... 30,10 68 62 80 ... Fair. Charlotte, N. C... 30.12 68 62 74 ... Cloudy Charleston, S. C.. 30.10 76 74 84 ... Cloudy Atlanta, Ga... 30.18 68 58 76 ... Cloudy Jacksonville, Fla... 30.14 76 72 92 T Rain. Titusville, Fla... 30.10 82 .... 86 ... Clear. Pensacola, Fla... 30.10 76 68 84 ... Cloudy Montgomery, Ala 30.10 74 62 82 ... Cloudy Vicksburg, Miss. 30.08 72 60 82 ... Cloudy New Orleans, La Shreveport, La... 30.06 76 54 84 ... Cloudy Fair. Fort Smith, Ark... 30.00 74 52 84 ... Clear. Little Rock, Ark... 30.06 72 54 78 ... Clear. Little Rock, Ark. 30.06 72 54 78 .... Clear. 
 Little Rock, Ark.
 30.04
 72
 54
 78
 Clear.

 Galveston, Tex.
 30.04
 80
 Clear.

 Paiestine, Tex.
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 56
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 Fair.

 Ft. Elliot. Tex.
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 54
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 Abjlene, Tex.
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 Clear.

 San Antonio, Tex
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 64
 88
 Clear.
 Brownsville, Tex. 30.02 80 72 88 T Clear. Brownsville, Tex. 30.02 80 72
El Paso, Tex. 29.78 86 66
Ft. Davis, Tex. 29.86 78 62
Chattan'oga, Tenn 30.14 66 52
Memphis, Tenn 30.10 70 56
Nashville, Tenn 30.10 68 52
Louisville, Ky. 30.08 66 52
Indianapolis, Ind. 30.04 66 52
Chucinnati, O. 30.06 68 58
Cleveland, O. 30.08 64 52
Toledo, O. 30.04 72 54
Gr'nd Hav'n Mich 29.96 66 92 .... Clear. 74 .... Fair. Memphis, Tenn. 30.10 70
Nashville, Tenn. 30.10 68
Louisville, Ky... 30.08 66
Indianapolis, Ind. 30.04 66
Cincinnati, O... 30.06 68
Cleveland, O... 30.08 64
Toledo, O... 30.04 72 78 .... Clear. 76 .... Fair. 76 .... Ciear. 66 ... . Cloudy 56 .10 Cloudy 54 .76 Cloudy 56 .18 Rain. Gr'nd Hav'n Mich 29.96 50 Marquette, Mich. 29.92 Manistee, Mich. 29.92 50 52 50 52 50 58 .06 Cloudy 58 .06 Clear. 76 .... Clear. 70 .... Clear. S. Ste. Marie, Mich 29.92 Milwaukee, Wis. 29.96 54 La Crosse, Wis. 30.02 54 Doluth, Minn. 29.94 64 50 46 58 .04 Cloudy 64 T Cloudy 44 St. Paul, Minn... 29.98 52 Morebead, Minn... 29.96 58 St. Vincent, Minn 29.96 56... 54 .... Cloudy 68 ..... Clear. Keokuk, Ia. .... 30.02 60 Davenport, Ia. . . . 30.02 54 68 .... Clear. 58 .01 Clear. 56 .... Cloudy 54 50 54 48 56 50 70 52 68 50 Dubuque, Ia..... 30.02 Des Moines, Ia ... | 30.00 St. Louis, Mo... 30.04 Springfield, Mo... 29,98 Kansas City, Mo. 29.96 Ft. Sill, Ind. T. 29.88 Dodge City, Kan. 29.80 Wichita, Kan.... 29.84 84 .... Clear. Concordia, Kan... 29.86 72 Omaha, Neb .... 29.96 64 North Platte, Neb 29.80 72 82 ..... Clear. 70 ..... Clear. Omaha, Neb .... 29.96 North Platte, Neb 29.80 38 38 36 36 36 38 44 82 .... Clear. Valentine Neb... 29.76 74 Yankton, D. T... 29.92 60 Ft. Sully, D. T... 29.78 70 82 ..... Clear. 70 ..... Clear. 78 .... Clear. Huron, D. T... 29.90 62 36 Bismarck, D. T.. 29.86 64 38 Rapid City, D. T. 29.64 74 38 Ft. Buford, D. T. 29.72 72 44 Calgary, N. W. T. 29.88 56 82 ..... Fair. 82 .... Clear. Min'edosa, N.W.T 29.86 54 30 72 .... Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g 29.88 56 40 58 .... Cloudy
On'Apella N.W.T 29.70 70 38 70 

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The State of John Dillon's Health Compels His Unconditional Release.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- Mr. John Dillon has been released, but his release has no connection with the action of the Parcell commission. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on account of the medical report on the state of Mr. Dillon's health, granted him an unconditional release. The full term of his imprisonment would not have expired until the end of the year. On his arrival at Dublin, this afternoon, he was met by a host of friends, who greeted him warmly. Among those in waiting to receive bim were Mesers. Thomas Sexton, William O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, Peter McDonald and Joseph Edward Kenny. Mr. Dillon is much thinner and paler than when sent to prison, and is obviously ill. At I o'clock to-day he addressed a crowd outside of his house. He thanked them for their kindly welcome. He explained that he had been released without conditions and without negotiations of any kind. He said be intended to apply bimself to the struggle in behalf of Ireland more diligently than ever. Mr. Dillon will seek to recruit his health at Ballybrack, near Dublin.

Things That Led to Barttelot's Death, LONDON, Sept. 18 .- A letter from an official of the Congo State, dated July 26, reports a pitiable state of affairs at Arwheim. The writer says: "Half the men died either from disease or from starvation. Those who have gone with Major Baritelot were too weak and emaciated to combat the difficulties before them. Great complaint is made against Barttelot for harshness and for his disregard of Stanley's orders to consult with the other officers. who have not a good word to say of him, while the men undeniably hate him, and several threatened to shoot him on the march. Tippoo Tib is so disgusted with him that he regrets having brought him men. Barttelot believes that Stanley has perished. I should not be surprised if Tippo Tib's men, who do not relish the job at all, return in a few months with the story that all of the white men have been killed.

Suspected of the Whitechapel Crimes. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The police have arrested a German named Ludwig on suspicion of being the person who committed the recent mysterious marders in Whitechapel. Ludwig had threatened to kill a prostitute in Whitechapel, and drew a long knife with which to carry his threat into execution. When searched a razor and a pair of seissors were found in his pocket. The prisoner does not speck English.

He has been a resident of the city for three months. Riot in an Immigrants' Home. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- A riot occurred yesterday among the inmates of the Irish Immigrants' Home at Glasgow. The rioters wrecked the house and fought desperately with the police who were called upon to quell the disturbance. Sixty-five arrests were made. Pifty-two of the rioters were to-day sent-aced to one month's imprisonment each and the others were re-

manced for a further hearing. Twenty policemen's batons were broken in quelling the rist. National Association of Local Preachers. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18 .- The National Association of Local Preachers to night elected the following officers: President, Christopher Peckler, New Jersey; vice-presidents, first, C. B. Seemen, of Indiana; second. R. E. Hudson, of east Ohio; third, F. C. Pearson, of Philadelphia; fourth, F. E. Marine, of Baltimore: fifth, R S. McWilliams, of central Pennsylvania: sixth, W. B. Chadwick, of Columbus; seventh, Thomas L. Jones, of New York; eighth, R. D. Callihan, of Kentucky; ninth, J. R. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; secretary, J. W. Lee: assistant secretary, George B. Jones, of Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, C.

C. Leigh, of New York; treasurer, James C. Lee, of New York. Gored to Death by a Buil.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 18 .- Robert Somerville, a young New Yorker, met with a frightful death Sunday. He was visiting at the ranch of Mr. Johnson, a stockman, south of here, and went out into a corral where some fine cattle were kept. A ferocious young buil attacked him, and before aid reached him he was red to death. The cattle, about hit afterward became unmanageable, and before the body could be taken from the corral they commenced fight-ing and strewed the remains of the young man over the field. Two persons who attempted to rescue him were seriously, if not fatally injured.

Union Pacific Fast Express Wrecked. OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18-The Union Pacific fast passenger train, known as the "Overland Flyer." due here at 4:50 P. M., was badly wrecked this afternoon at Gardner, Neb., a small station sixty miles west of Omaha. The wreck was caused by a rail being cut. It is thought the rail was cut purposely. It is reported that none of the passengers were seriously injured.

The Physio-Medical School. A good audience attended the opening exercises of the Physio-Medical College, at No. 284 Indiana avenue, last night. Dr. E. Anthony, president of the faculty, presided, and, as principal speaker of the evening, introduced Professor Thurston, who read a very interesting paper. He quoted largely from standard works upon the different systems of medicine, commencing with the regular or old school and carrying the discussion down to the homeopathic. eclectic and physic medical branches. The paper advanced the idea that the old authors prove the fact that the homeopathic and eclectic schools are still following after the ancient theories advocated even before the Christian era. The physic-medical school, it was claimed, has the only true scientific basis, as it recognizes the vital force as always having a tendency to restore destroyed or diseased tissue, while at the same time it does not look upon heat, swelling, redness and pain as diseases, but simply as manifestations which should be encouraged and aided as they discard all agents that do not act in harmony with the vital force. Such agents are known as poisons, while all that act in harmony with the vital force are physiological. Professor Thurston then discussed the theories of the systems now in use, dwelling at some length upon comparisons which, he claimed, clearly showed the superiority of the school he represented. The college classes are well filled this year.

His Usual View.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
Hop. Joseph McDonald has lately expressed his conviction that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. This is the view which the distinguished Mr. McDonald usually takes of things. There is reason to suspect that some twenty-five years ago Mr. McDonald had a suspicion that the Union itself was unconstitutional.

Gracious!

Nebraska State Journal. When the drummers of Nebracka form . rade the stars sing together.

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Foes Intestine. WHAT dire necessities on every hand



Our art, our strength, our fortitude require! Of foes intestine, what a gainst this little throb of of life conspire! Yet SANFORD'S GENGER can

elude their ire

Awhile, and turn aside Death's leveled dart, Soothe the sharp pang, allay the fever's fire, And brace the nerves once more, and sheer the heart And yet a few soft nights and balmy days imparts